

The National Intelligencer of the 23d contains an excellent article on the question—*Has Congress Power to institute slavery?* It regrets the necessity which makes the publication necessary, and declares its columns open to discussion. The communication is from an able source. It is calm, considerate, and well fortified by legal authorities. Will our Dublin publish this article? Is it not that this view of the subject ought to be fairly presented?

Has Congress Power to Institute Slavery?

The first article of the Constitution declares that all legislative powers, herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, &c. This limits the legislative action of Congress to the subsequent enumerated powers.

In the eighth section of the first article of the Constitution it is declared that Congress shall have power "to exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district, not exceeding ten miles square, as may by cession of Congress, become the seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased, by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings."

Under this provision the cession of the District of Columbia was made, which territory slavery had been long sanctioned, so that the power of Congress to institute it within the District did not arise, and no one, it is supposed, would contend that within the cession of a non-slaveholding State for forts, &c., Congress could establish slavery.

In no part of the Constitution are slaves named or referred to as property: they are designated as persons. In the second section of the first article, which appertains representatives and direct taxes; the words "three-fifths of all other persons" include slaves. They are referred to in the ninth section of the same article, which declares that "migration of importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year eighteen hundred and eight," and also in the second section of the fourth article, in relation to fugitives from labor. In no other part of the Constitution is there any reference to slaves.

In the third section of the fourth article it is declared "that Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States." The power here given is limited to the regulation of the property of the Government, and may be exercised as well within a State as a Territory. It gives no express power to institute a Territorial Government, or to adopt regulations beyond the specific objects of the grant. Congress are authorized "to dispose of" the territory (land) or other property. Political power is not, it would seem, within the grant. This is considered too clear to be controverted.

There is no specific power given to Congress in the Constitution, which authorizes the establishment of a Territorial Government, except that which relates to the District of Columbia.

The Ordinance "for the government of the territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio" was approved 7th Aug., 1787, which was before the formation of the Constitution of the United States. That ordinance provided for the first and second grades of Territorial Government which extended over the territory that includes the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan. Separate Territorial Governments were formed under the ordinance, as the progress of population required. This provided for the government of all the territory ceded to the Union at the adoption of the Constitution; and this fact may have been supposed to render any provision on the subject in the Constitution unnecessary. On the 7th August, 1789, the ordinance was modified by an act of Congress, so as to adapt it to the Constitution.

On the 26th February, 1790, North Carolina ceded to the United States territory which now constitutes the State of Tennessee, which was accepted by act of Congress on the 2d of April ensuing. In the act of cession, among other provisions, it was stipulated "that no regulation made or to be made by Congress, shall tend to emancipate slaves; and on the 26th May, 1790, by the act of Congress, the ordinance of 1787, by certain exceptions in the act of cession, was adopted "for the government of the territory of the United States South of the river Ohio."

The first annexation of foreign territory to the United States was Louisiana, within which slavery existed under the French and Spanish Governments. Florida, which was subsequently annexed, was also a slave State. Texas was a slave State.

If any part of Mexican territory shall be annexed, as slavery is not sanctioned in Mexico, it must come into the Union as a free territory, and the important question arises whether Congress have power to make it a slave territory.

No question is better settled in this country than that slavery exists in a State by virtue of the local law, that the power over the subjects is exclusively vested in the State, and that Congress, except as to the recapture of slaves, can exercise no power over it.

The relation of master and slave is dependent upon the local law; and when the slave escapes, by any means, to a State where such relation does not exist, he is free, unless under a general law he may be recaptured by the master. The Constitution, which authorizes the recapture of fugitives from labor, is the law of the Union on this subject. There is no principle in the laws of nations, nor in the common law, as between sovereigns, which authorizes a recapture of a fugitive slave. These principles will not be disputed by any one who

has examined the decisions of the Courts of the United States.

Under the Articles of Confederation there was a provision for the return of fugitives from justice, but none in regard to absconding slaves. There was, therefore, no obligation on a free State, unless imposed by its own law, to deliver up a slave; nor was there any legal means through which the master could claim the fugitive. The inconvenience and collision which frequently arose from this state of things led to the above provision in the Constitution.

The power to institute slavery belongs exclusively to the community in which it exists. In the language of Chief Justice Taney, in *Groves vs. Slaughter*, 15 Peters, 508, a State "has a right to decide for itself whether it will or will not admit slaves to be brought within its limits from another State, either for sale or for any other purpose, and also to prescribe the manner and mode in which they may be introduced, and to determine their condition and treatment; and this action cannot be controlled by Congress, either by virtue of its power to regulate commerce, or by virtue of any other power conferred by the Constitution of the United States."

And in the case of *Prigg vs. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania*, 16 Peters, 611, the Supreme Court says: "The state of slavery is deemed to be a mere municipal regulation founded upon and limited to the range of the territorial laws; and 'it is manifest from this consideration, that, if the Constitution had not contained the clause for recapture, every non-slaveholding State in the Union would have been at liberty to have declared free all runaway slaves coming within its limits, and to have given them entire immunity and protection against the claims of their masters.'"

The true construction of the Constitution is, that implied powers can only exercise in carrying into effect a specific power. And this implication is limited to such measures as shall be appropriate to the object. This is an admitted and safe rule of construction. It is believed to be the only one which has been sanctioned by statesmen, and jurists. Powers exercised beyond this is not derived from the Constitution, but must depend upon an unlimited discretion. And this is despotism.

Now there is no specific power in the Constitution which authorizes the organization of a Territorial Government. Such a power was given in relation to the District of Columbia, and it was equally necessary in regard to other Territories. But if this power be implied from that specific power given to regulate the disposition of the public lands, it must, under the above rule, be limited to means suitable to the end in view. If Congress go beyond this in the organization of a Territorial Government, they act without limitation, and may establish a monarchy. Admit that they may organize a Government which shall protect the lands purchased and provide for the administration of justice among the settlers, it does by no means follow that they may establish slavery. This is a relation which must be created by the local sovereignty. It is a municipal regulation of limited extent, and, necessarily, of an equal limited origin. It is a domestic relation over which the Federal Government can exercise no control. And, above all, the institution of slavery is not within any implication which can be drawn from the power to regulate and dispose of the public lands or other property of the United States. As before remarked, slaves are not treated in the Constitution as property. They are made property by the local law.

The Supreme Court of the United States have decided that, under the power to regulate commerce among the States, Congress could not interfere with the slave trade between the States. And with how much greater propriety and force of argument could such a power be sustained than the power to establish slavery in a Territory. In the latter there is nothing from which the power can be applied, while the former is admitted to include all commercial dealings among the States. And it was upon the ground that in the Constitution slaves were treated as persons and not as property, that were held not to come within the commercial power. If Congress, under any implied power, may institute slavery in a Territory of the United States, on much stronger grounds may they exercise the commercial power over the transfer and sale of slaves among the States.

In the Territory of Louisiana and Florida, Congress recognized and, to a limited extent, regulated slavery. But, as before remarked, slavery existed in those Territories at the time they were ceded to the United States; and, in the treaty of cession of Louisiana, the United States bound themselves to protect the property of the citizens. Slaves in that Territory were considered as property, and were within the treaty. And it is singular that this fact in the Missouri controversy was not, I believe, relied upon by Congress, shall tend to emancipate slaves; and on the 26th May, 1790, by the act of Congress, the ordinance of 1787, by certain exceptions in the act of cession, was adopted "for the government of the territory of the United States South of the river Ohio."

If free territory be admitted and Congress have no power to institute slavery within it, the territory must remain free until the people shall form a State Government, then the question may arise, in the exercise of this sovereign power, whether slavery shall be admitted.

Can the President and Senate by a treaty establish slavery in the new Territory? Such a power is not found in the Constitution nor in the laws of nations.

Another *Manifesto*.—We learn that Captain Edward Schenley, and Mrs. Schenley, now residing in London, have instructed their agent in the city to offer a donation of ten acres of land to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital Society, being a portion of the land included in the village of Croghansville now in the ninth ward of the city of Pittsburgh.

The above generous offer secures to the society all the area required both for the objects of the hospital and the lecture hall, and is a glowing "reminiscence" from this lady in a foreign land, to her native city.

The active progress to completion of the asylum and hospital is due to the public, and founded on the two liberal donations, will be a proud monument in the midst of a princely estate.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

Sincerity in believing, and humility in professing, are a consecration of any doctrine.

Right Views!
The New Orleans Delta still continues to maintain, with ability the doctrine, that Congress will not make new States. Referring to Mr. Calhoun, and the duty of the South, on the 23d, it says:

An extrinsic cause of a nature so powerful and controlling that no feeling of the heart or power of the mind can be found to combat it, prompts this diversion from the hitherto onward course of the great Senator. That social institution which circumstances have imposed upon us as a hard necessity of our lot, and whose existence, so inseparably intertwined with the whole frame-work of our society, has been so often attacked, and is even now so loudly threatened by the fanatics of the North—the defence and preservation of that institution is the object to which Mr. Calhoun seems to have devoted the latter days of his life. So far as the protection of slavery as it now exists in the South, and its security and exclusive control by the people of the States where it exists are concerned, Mr. Calhoun may rely confidently upon the support of the whole people of the South. But we believe that a majority of our people, do not think that its constant discussion and agitation are conducive to the security of slavery. The introduction of this question into Congress in any shape should be deprecated by all Southerners. Our true position is this: Slavery is a question which we cannot and will not discuss here. It is a part of our society and institutions which we intend to cling to as long as it is our interest or will to do so, and all interference with it in other States will be resisted unto death.

But in denouncing the fanaticism of the abolitionists, let us not fall into the other and scarcely less fanatical extreme—of asserting and claiming more for slavery than we can with reason or power maintain. Let us not strive to make everything else subsidiary to the perpetuity of slavery. Let us not sacrifice that which promises great increase of national glory and power—which opens to our Republic a vast field of enterprise and greatness—to the mere apprehension that it may circumscribe the sphere and influence of slavery.

If Mr. Calhoun opposes the seizure and occupation of a portion or the whole of Mexico because it may bring a great accession to the anti-slavery power in the Union, does he not indirectly recognize the very principle to which the South is most violently opposed—that the General Government may control or act upon slavery in the States? How otherwise can any increase of anti-slavery territory endanger the institution as it exists in the Southern States?

Is it sound policy to acknowledge the peril and weakness of an institution whose friends and supporters are so nervously apprehensive that they see its ruin and downfall in every measure calculated to increase the power and enlarge the territory of our Republic? Is it wise or consistent that, whilst denying most inflexibly the right of the Federal Government to impose any condition in reference to slavery upon any new territory we may acquire, that we ourselves should take the lead in making the non-existence of slavery a ground for refusing to admit such territory into our Union?

Shall the South never look beyond its peculiar institutions—shall it be controlled by no other interests or feelings than those which relate to Slavery? Has it not other views and interests to guard and protect? Has it not sectional and geographical relations to preserve and strengthen? Are we forever to keep at a stand for fear that we may bring Anti-Slavery into our Union? Are the great commercial, agricultural, and manufacturing interests of the South never to be thought of? Have we not other battles to fight with the North than those of Slavery? Have we not other interests with which those of the Northern States may conflict, in aid of which we shall require an increase of territory and power in the South, to offset and oppose the vast additions which every year is bringing to the strength of the North? Shall we not, by securing to the South the command and control of the whole vast sea, of which so small a portion at present lavies our shores, lay the foundations of an Empire as vast as that which, under the Roman sceptre, grew up along the coasts of the Mediterranean—an Empire of States bound together by common interest and sectional and territorial relations which must for ever secure them from the authorized and unconstitutional interference of other States in their own domestic concerns and institutions?

Right of Petition.

In order that this subject may be fully understood, we present the proceedings of the U. S. Senate on the petition of the Friends of Indiana. That reads:—

"To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled: 'We, your petitioners, believing all carnal war to be Anti-Christian, and the present war with Mexico to be one of pre-eminence injustice, wickedness and barbarity, respectfully, but earnestly request you, to use all the means in your power to put an immediate termination to the bloody conflict. And further, we would solicit the exercise of the powers of the Government vested in your hands, to put an immediate termination to slavery with all its horrid consequences, so far as those powers extend.'"

On presenting this petition Mr. Hale said: I suppose, Mr. President, as this petition prays for the exertion of all the powers of Government so far as they extend in relation to this subject, it includes within its provision, slavery within the District of Columbia; and I am informed that the practice has obtained in the Senate, when petitions of this character are presented, to raise the question in relation to this subject, as to whether the petition should be laid on the table, or whether it should be referred to a committee.

With this view, if the question of reception be raised, I ask that it may be taken by yeas and nays.

The PRESIDENT OFFICER—Those in favor of laying the question by yeas and nays, will rise.

Mr. HALE—The motion made to lay the motion upon the table.

The PRESIDENT OFFICER—The question is to be put as a matter of course.

Mr. HALE—I was not aware of the existence of such a rule; but that being the case, I would like to say a single word on the main question, as the motion to lay on the table is not debatable.

Mr. BERRIEN—I trust that the established usage of the Senate will not be departed from on this occasion. When a petition of this sort is presented, the question of reception is raised by a motion to lay a petition on the table.

raise that question; I move to lay the motion upon the table.

Mr. HALE—Upon that question I ask the yeas and nays.

Mr. JOHNSON of Maryland inquired whether it would be in order to raise a postponement of the question of reception till to-morrow?

The PRESIDENT OFFICER—The question to lay on the table has precedence.

Mr. JOHNSON of Maryland, then said that his only object was that the Senate might be full before the question was taken.

Mr. CALHOUN—What is the question?

The PRESIDENT OFFICER—It is to lay the motion to receive the petition on the table.

Mr. CALHOUN—What is the subject matter of the petition?

The PRESIDENT OFFICER—The abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

Mr. HALE—If I be allowed, I will state the subject matter of the petition. The petition comes from the yearly meeting of Friends at Newport, Wayne county, Indiana, praying the termination of the war in Mexico; and also, praying that all the power vested in Congress shall be exerted, shall be exerted for the termination of slavery.

Mr. BUTLER—That does not say any thing about slavery in the District of Columbia.

Mr. HALE—I remarked that this was incidental to the question.

The question was then taken on the call for yeas and nays. A sufficient number of members rising, the yeas and nays were ordered and were taken as follows:

Atherton, Badger, Bell, Berrien, Brachbury, Breeze, Bright, Butler, Calhoun, Cass, Davis, (of Mississippi), Dickinson, Dix, Downs, Fairfield, Feltz, Foote, Hunter, Johnson, (of Maryland), Johnson, (of Louisiana), Mangum, Mason, Miller, Russell, Sprague, Sprague, Sturgeon, Turney, Westcott, Yates—33.

NAYS—Messrs. Baldwin, Clarke, Corwin, Green, Hale, Miller, Phelps, Underwood, Upshur.

So the motion to receive the petition was laid upon the table.

Mr. HALE presented the memorial of David T. Burr and sixty-nine others, citizens of Pennsylvania, praying for such an alteration of the Constitution, as shall abolish slavery throughout the Union.

Mr. HALE said: I do not understand that there is a standing rule or order of the Senate that raises the question whether this petition shall be referred to a committee.

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A motion was made to print said petition, and lost.

The petition was then referred to the appropriate committee.

Another petition of a like nature was presented by Mr. Allen, of Ohio, which was allowed to take the same course.

The Hon. Dixon H. Lewis appeared to-day and was sworn in.

Geo. B. Badger, of North Carolina, from the committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for the extension of the bounty law, in order to secure the filling up of the regiments; and that was read and passed.

The Senate then resumed the special order of the day, the ten regiments bill.

Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, arose and addressed the Senate at some length. During his remarks, he took occasion to denounce the conduct of the administration, in no very measured terms, as to the course that had been pursued in regard to the extension of the war.

He declared himself as opposed to voting either money or for the further carrying out the objects or designs of the administration with respect to Mexico. He also expressed his desire for the recall of the army sent to Mexico. He feared the extension of our territory, and that by voting means for the further prosecution of the war, it would be authorizing the President to do what he pleased. Patriotism, he thought, should yield to policy. He was fully aware that many men declared themselves in favor of the war, simply because they deemed it a popular thing, while at the same time the advocacy of such measures were counter to their own better and wiser feelings.

At the close of Mr. Hale's speech, the further discussion of the bill was postponed, Reverdy Johnson having the floor to reply to-morrow.

The Senate then adjourned.

House.—The principal business transacted to-day in the House, was the discussion of the special order of the day, the Southern mail bill, which was continued till the hour of adjournment.

FRIDAY, JAN. 7th.

SENATE.—The Senate was not in session to-day.

HOUSE.—The House was engaged all day in the discussion of the Southern mail bill. Sunday amendments were adopted. During the discussion sundry points of order were raised and much confusion prevailed up to the hour of adjournment.

SATURDAY, JAN. 8th.

SENATE.—The Senate was engaged in the confirmation of sundry appointments. Mr. C. Huffnagle, of Pennsylvania, was confirmed as Auditor of the Treasury, vice H. C. Wallace, deceased. He was also confirmed as Consul at Havre, vice Bosley, deceased. There was manifest great anxiety here in anticipation of the speech of Reverdy Johnson, which will be delivered on Monday.

HOUSE.—Mr. Washington Hunt, of New York is confined to his room by sickness. The business of the house is unimportant.

From the Frankfort Daily Commonwealth.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

WEDNESDAY JAN. 5.

SENATE.—In the Senate Mr. Helm, chairman of the Committee on the Sinking Fund, reported a bill directing the Governor to issue a proclamation declaring the State to be ready to redeem all unpaid six years bonds, and if the same be not paid, to issue a new bond, in the same amount, to be paid in six years.

On motion of Mr. Wright, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Hardy in the chair, on the bill to modify the act of 1833, concerning the importation of slaves.

After some progress in the bill, on motion of Mr. Garritt, the committee rose, and reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Much other business was transacted, but it was altogether of a private and local nature.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

A MISSION HOUSE IN BORNEO.—The London Christian Guardian records a remarkable example of benevolent enterprise, which provokes the most cheering results to a people long shrouded in the darkness of Paganism. James Brooke, Esq., an Englishman, now governs the fine province of Sarawak, in Borneo, and is constituted its hereditary ruler, by the Sultan of that large island. The means by which he has risen to his position as the undisputed sovereign of that province, are without a parallel in the history of our times.

Uninfluenced by any social or ambitious motive, but the noble ambition of doing good, unsupported by any force to compel acquiescence in his plans, Mr. Brooke landed, almost a stranger, on the shores of Borneo, about seven years ago. Sent forth by no government, church or society, he commenced his career as a private individual, and dependent only on his own resources, he deliberately abandoned the comforts of his English home, to cast his lot among these distant islanders, and of doing what in him lay to benefit them.

By steady perseverance in the principles of truth and justice, and strong in the integrity of his purpose, and the God in whom he trusted, his influence rose and prospered, until he was brought by his active labors to take upon himself the government of the province, where the beneficial effects of his interference first manifested themselves. Every year his authority has been marked by new services to the cause of humanity. Under his mild sway, the rights of property are now secure, and the violence heaped upon the natives has been put to an end. He has been attacked in his strong holds and defeated; his subjects and his neighbors begin to understand his lessons, how much preferable are the peaceful pursuits of industry and commerce to the cruel warfare, in which they have hitherto placed their pride, and found their sole profit. Already he counts his immediate dependents by thousands. His influence extends far beyond the limits of his government, as widely in Borneo as his people are ready to welcome with cheerful confidence, any who will come among them in the name of their "white friend."

An effort has been recently commenced to plant the Christian Church, and to erect a mission house and school in the province under Mr. Brooke's government. An appeal has been made to the sympathies of the Church of England, and the Queen and Archbishop, and several of the bishops, have subscribed £100 each, to promote this enterprise. The Guardian reports no less than £500 pounds already subscribed for the mission house and school.

These best accounts of the native barbarians of Sarawak, describe them as similar in character and condition to the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands, where, from similar advantageous circumstances, the Spanish missionaries found the work of civilization so speedily and universally.—*Christian Observer.*

COLORADO IN MEXICO.—Some candidates for the copper service in Mexico, have been raised up, one of whom has been commissioned. Besides the publications already issued in Spanish, the Society has just printed the "Dairyman's Daughter," in Spanish and English, an alternate page in each language, to be distributed in Mexico. It will facilitate the acquisition of these languages by the different classes for whom it is intended, it is hoped that it will lead many to the knowledge of Christ, in this new and interesting field of Christian effort.

While Christians are everywhere praying for peace, will they not plead for "the peace of God, which passeth all understanding," to follow the cessation of strife, among the millions of benighted Mexicans?

CONVERSION OF A Jew TO CATHOLICISM.—On Saturday last a remarkable conversion took place at St. Mary's College, Oswego, near Birmingham. Mr. Benjamin Marcus, a learned Polish Jew, well versed in Talmudical, Rabbinical, Hebrew, and Chaldean erudition, and who has for some years been lecturing against Christianity and the errors of the Protestant Bible, was baptized and made

The New Slave in Virginia.

The *Wellington* Virginia Gazette, a spirited paper, says the people in West Virginia are in earnest about emancipation. The word is, "Slavery must be abolished West of the Blue Ridge!" This paper says:

"True, and it is not time that the move should be made? Is it not time that the people of West Virginia should awaken to their interests? Mr. Ruffner has put the ball in motion, and, with his assistance, we hope to see it roll on and on, until there is not a voice West of the Blue Ridge that will be raised in defence of slavery and its accompanying evils."

Aye, it is time—high time—and if the press will only speak out a voice West of the Blue Ridge will be raised in defence of slavery, and its accompanying evils."

Educational.

We were glad to notice the motion of Mr. Price in our Legislature. He is a member of the Committee on Education in the House, and we trust, will push his measure vigorously. His bill proposes to abolish all the militia laws, with the exception of enrollment, and out of the revenue arising therefrom and created by this bill, to permanently establish a system of Common Schools, similar to those of New England. One section provides for the submission to the people, for their ratification or rejection. The bill was referred to the Committee on Education.

The main purpose, viz: to establish a permanent system of Common Schools, is right. Let us have that! We must have it, indeed, if the Legislature will but do its duty.

North Carolina.

The old North State is doing something for the cause of education. The expenditures for Common Schools for the year ending the 31st October, was \$96,511.13; of the literary board, \$1,025; education of the dumb, \$3,439; building them an asylum, \$3,000; and for a normal college, \$2,000. Total expenditures for purposes of education, \$105,975.31.

In North Carolina more than a fourth of the white men and women cannot read the Bible, or sign their own names! What a condition! Freedom and Education must go hand in hand or else ignorance and anarchy will rule.

Indiana.

This State does not make a good exhibit in her educational statistics. One *Sixth* of her people, over the age of twenty-one, cannot read and write. Wayne county, settled mainly by Friends is an exception to the general rule. Only 42 adults are unable to read and write within its bounds!

Indiana and Illinois must pick up! They are sadly behind every free State! There is no excuse whatever for either of them. They have the means to educate all their people, and they will be bootied at if they do not employ them promptly and wisely for this end.

Our Forefathers.

It is marvellous to us, that any should say, our Southern fathers were in favor of the perpetuation of slavery, or that they dreamed of or desired its extension. It sounds monstrous, as well as marvellous, when they are charged with looking chiefly to the protection of the peculiar institution in whatever was said and done by them in forming our present Constitution. Yet Governors of States, Senators and members of Congress, boldly and deliberately affirm this to be the fact!

How is it! On what grounds do they make the charge?

We fancy, that we are somewhat familiar with the history of the past, that we know what our fathers did and thought, and we deny, in their behalf, and in the name of every holy consideration, the truth of these assertions. It is a libel upon the good and glorious revolutionary patriots of the South to assert, that they ever, directly or indirectly, defended slavery. It is a libel of the blackest dye upon their name or character for any man, or set of men, to affirm, that they framed a Government which was intended to protect and extend this crime. The South owes it to herself to repel, indignantly, any and all such charges. She owes it to herself to denounce, with proud scorn, the men who make them.

What are the facts?

For the first step in the establishment of slavery on this continent, the settlers were to blame. We seek to throw the odium upon the British Government, and, as it had the power to prohibit the trade in man, it should bear its share. But who compelled any one to purchase slaves? Who were the buyers? We never could answer these questions without admitting, that public opinion, in the early settlement of the country, was not concentrated against the traffic, that it tolerated, and encouraged it. Had it not been so, it never could have been carried on. The early settlers, therefore, were willing purchasers of slaves, and hence must suffer the penalty which must ever accompany this act in the memory and judgment of all good men.

But the second step was a bold, and united endeavor, not so much of the North, as of the South, to stop the slave-trade, and root out the institution from the land. No exception to this remark is to be found. The letters of our fathers before the revolution—their speeches—all prove this, and the acts of the people yet more than as sound as Maryland. South Carolina as decided as Virginia. In one and in all, among politicians and people, the great purpose, independent of the main end, was, to prohibit the slave-trade, and destroy slavery.

In 1774—indeed, from 1770 to 1775—not a meeting of a public character was held, in which their object was not earnestly urged, and the only difficulty we have, is to select from the testimony which establishes it. In June 1774 the following counties, in the Old Dominion, Prince George, Culpeper, Caroline, Nansemond, Surry, Fairfax, (George Washington presiding) Hanover, Princess Anne, acted against the wicked, cruel, and unnatural slave trade, and August 17th, a full meeting of the delegates of the different counties, met at Williamsburgh, and solemnly resolved "neither to import nor purchase" slaves from any quarter. Nor was North Carolina less decided. The provincial Convention met at Newbern, Aug. 27, 1774, and avowed the same purpose. Their resolve was:

"That we will not import any slave or slaves, or purchase any slave or slaves imported, or brought into this province by others, from any part of the world, after the first of November."

In this temper, the great body of the South met the question of slavery. With one voice of purpose, they resolved to crush the monster vice, and be true to liberty. With steady purpose, they affirmed in their primary assemblies, that the slave-trade must cease, and, with it, that slavery should die out. It was under these circumstances, that the *First Continental Congress* assembled at Philadelphia, (eleven out of the thirteen colonies being represented), on the 3d of Sept. 1774. Slavery was a prominent topic. It was discussed in all its bearings. Its evils were depicted, and whatever good belonged to it was presented. But after a thorough and earnest

investigation, the Congress, 30th Oct., 1774, adopted the following article:

"We do, for ourselves, and for the inhabitants of the several colonies which we represent, solemnly agree and associate under the sacred ties of Virtue, Honor and Love of our Country, as follows: . . . That we will neither import, nor purchase any slave imported, after the first day of December next, after which we will wholly discontinue the slave-trade, and will neither be concerned in it ourselves, nor will we hire our vessels, nor sell our commodities or manufactures to those who are concerned in it."

Every Slave State, entered into this solemn covenant, except Georgia and South Carolina. These colonies were not represented. But as soon after, as could be, both ratified the deed—January 11, 1775, the provincial Congress of South Carolina resolved—

"That this Congress do approve the American association."

Georgia followed suit. Darien, in primary assembly, led the way. The people there declared their "abhorrence of the unnatural practice of slavery—a practice founded on injustice, cruelty, and highly dangerous to our liberties (as well as lives) debasing part of our fellow creatures below men, and corrupting the virtue and morals of the rest." They resolved, therefore, to stop the traffic, and manumit their slaves. "Liberty," they said, "could never be won or continued upon any other basis." The Provincial Congress of Georgia, at Savannah, on the 18th of January 1775, for themselves, and their constituents resolved—

"That we will neither import nor purchase any slave imported, from Africa or elsewhere, after the 15th day of March next."

This was the spirit of our revolutionary fathers. And say not, that their action was leveled alone at the slave-trade. It was intended to reach slavery. They were resolved to master that curse. They felt that the Almighty would not bless them, and that they could not possess liberty while it existed. They said so. They applied to both the slave-trade and slavery the strongest epithets—"Debasement," "cruelty," "unnatural," "fendish," "brutal," "debasing part of our fellow men," "corrupting the rest," &c., &c. And then the year after, as if the world should not mistake nor posterity misunderstand them, they declared on the 4th of July 1776:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their creator with inalienable rights; that among these, are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

Who shall dare say, with this array of evidence, that our fathers, obtained their freedom, and formed our Constitution, mainly to protect or extend slavery? If there be such, let all lovers of truth—the patriots of '76—declare them base defamers of good men, bold, if not blasphemous traducers of the brightest era in the world's history! No. Our revolutionary fathers of the South hated slavery. They meant to rid the country of it. They spoke and labored for this end, and no libeller, whether he fill a governor's chair, or plays the part of a demagogue-trickster, should be allowed to assert the contrary, by his descendants, and the legitimate defenders of their fame.

We have given before, the authorities above quoted in full, in an extract from *Thomas E. Thomas'* able discourse, and should not have referred to them again so soon, had it not been for the extraordinary assertions of Gov. Smith of Va., and the mere extraordinary opinions of many members of Congress. Our readers, we hope will pardon the repetition.

Pattern for Tailors—How to do a Debtor.

We were much amused, the other day, when on a visit to Cincinnati, to hear the way a noted Sloop of the Queen city, had collected a hopeless debt. And as the story may be of use to others of the craft, not quite so inventive, we shall tell it. Mr. . . . had been owing a pretty large bill a number of years, and had under one pretence or another, put off payment, without giving his note or acknowledging the debt publicly, until the claim was barred by the statute of limitation. . . . had noticed that whilst the debtor was always ready to admit the debt and promise payment, when alone with him, not a word escaped his lips before witnesses. Accordingly one day he got him into his shop, and again very urgently pressed payment; now—said he, you know it all right—you know it is just debt and I really need the money. Oh! yes—responded Mr. . . . after he had carefully perused round and seen no one Oh! yes! I know it just debt, and I always intend to pay it—I'll try and do so before long. Tom! do you hear that? was the horrifying reply: Yes, sir, said, Tom, the shop boy, crawling out from under the counter. The money was paid immediately.

U. S. Finances.

According to the monthly statement of the Secretary of the Treasury there was on deposit in the various Government depositories on the 27th ultimo, subject to the draft, the sum of \$4,200,499.50. The following are the transfers ordered.

To Assistant Treasurer, New York,	\$425,000
To Assistant Treasurer, Philadelphia,	125,000
To Assistant Treasurer, New Orleans,	75,000
Total	\$625,000
From Assistant Treasurer, New York,	\$125,000
From Assistant Treasurer, Philadelphia,	375,000
Total	\$500,000

Oil Trade of the United States.

There were imported into the United States, during the year 1847, 121,410 barrels of Spermin Oil, and 330,645 barrels of Whale Oil. In 1846 the imports were 95,217 barrels of Spermin and 307,493 of Whale.

The number of vessels engaged in the trade in 1847 was 253; viz: 214 ships and bargues, 28 brigs and 11 schooners. In 1846 the number of vessels employed in the trade was 199; viz: 158 ships and bargues, 30 brigs and 11 schooners.

Reception of Hon. Henry Clay.

The Hon. HENRY CLAY arrived at Washington, January 10. He was received by the Mayor, and a large crowd of friends. Great enthusiasm was manifested by his reception. Mr. Clay having been conducted to the United States Hotel, he addressed the crowd in a brief but eloquent speech.

Ship Fever at New York.

The ship fever is raging in the hospitals at Quarantine, on Staten Island, New York, to a fearful extent. Nearly a thousand immigrants and seamen are inmates of the institutions, and a large portion of them are down with the fever. It is a very fatal—so much so that a number of the physicians and nurses have died of the disease. Some are now dangerously ill.

Election of Judges.

The following election of Judges took place in the Ohio Legislature on Friday, 7th inst.

For President Judge of the 10th judicial circuit, George Collins; Associate Judge of Sandusky county, Alpheus McIntyre; Associate Judges for Butler county, Nehemiah Wade and Charles K. Smith; Associate Judges for Marion county, Thos. J. Anderson and John Merrill.—*Cin. Atlas.*

May it.

Dates from Hayti to Dec. 16. Joseph Curcio, Senator and Editor, had been sentenced to a month's imprisonment for attempting to produce civil war. President Souleque changed the sentence to death. By the interposition of the French and English Consuls, it was modified to banishment.

New York, Jan. 10.

The Northern Exchange Bank, at Brantford's Falls, has failed.

The Meteor Day.

Once upon a time it took thirteen years work for a laboring man to purchase a Bible. Says the Cincinnati Chronicle, in the year 1822 the wages of a laboring man were less than four cents a day, while the price of a Bible at that time, was \$130 dollars. A common laborer in those days must toil industriously for thirteen long years, if he would possess a copy of the word of God! Now, the earnings of half a day, will pay the cost of a beautifully printed copy of the sacred oracles! What a contrast!

John Quincy Adams.

We remember once, when conversing with an old Carolina planter, about the great men of our country, being struck with a remark which he made about this venerable man.

"Sir," said he, "John Quincy Adams carries his doctrines into life, and by his life proves them. He does. You don't find him practicing, and not preaching, but you find him practicing, and not preaching. For this, posterity will rank him as the man of our day."

And this remark was made when the newspapers of the South were hottest, against Mr. Adams, and when he, too, was pouring out his strongest protests against Southern domination, and meeting Southern action by a proud defiance, and masterly silence. Yet the sensible slaveholder saw clearly his position. He felt that Mr. Adams was a true man, and, at once, and heartily designated his great merit, and his future position.

"He does."

How emphatic and how true! Find Mr. Adams where you will, and he is doing; doing the duty before him; doing it, be it large or small, an affair of the nation, or an affair of the town, as thoroughly as if he had nothing else to do. No waster, no ordinary nor extraordinary excuse, keeps him from whatever post present duty may assign him. He is ever in his seat in Congress; no call of the roll finds him away. He is punctual in attending at the moment, to whatever business he undertakes. He is always in his pew at church on the Sabbath. Thus occupying his proper position, Mr. Adams is sure to remember to do—his present duty, and this makes him the mighty man he is.

His deeds.

And the effect of his doing—simple, so direct, so christian—must win its way to the public heart, and go far towards influencing it right. Mr. Adams, in grain, is a thorough republican. He has no tawdry theories to please the many. He acts out, as our Carolina friend says, in life what he professes or preaches. Hear what one, able to discern, writes of his every day domestic habits.

My first visit to the venerable patriot was on a pleasant morning in August, in company with a spiritual teacher's Convention, numbering about one hundred gentlemen and ladies, from various States, who went in a body to pay their respects to Mr. A. He gave us a simple, hearty welcome to his mansion, the same plain, ancient, two-story house, which was occupied by his distinguished father.

The feeble old man, in plain dress, meets us at the door, shakes hands with all, invited us into his spacious, but not crowded parlor, kindly says he is glad to see us, wishes he had seats for us all to sit down— "is very happy to see so many gentlemen, and especially happy to see so many ladies, who are engaged in the good work of instructing the children of the country." And he playfully added, with a smile, "gentlemen, I have always found it pleasant to have the good opinion of the men, but still more gratifying to have the good opinion of the women. I am glad to see you, and I am glad to see you."

After a few moments spent in conversation, singing, looking at the busts and portraits of Washington, and other worthies, adorning the entry and parlor, we partook of a refreshing repast of cold collation, which was served by a young lady, who gave him strength for so many years—and commending him, in our hearts, to God, we took our leave, thankful for the privilege we had enjoyed.

I spent the succeeding Sabbath at Quincy and observed that the fervent *octogenarian*, with a small and feeble frame, walked twice to meeting. His house stands about a Sabbath day's journey from the synagogue. He walked without a cane, looked out all the lymens, without glasses, and stood during all the singing, and during all the prayer. So constant is he, that his neighbors remark, "if the President is not at meeting, when in town, we know he must be sick."

SECOND VISIT.—Mr. Adams keeps (apparently) no servants. He delights not to be ministered to, but to minister. Call at his house, and you find he is himself as one that serves. He knows the good opinion of the women. He extends his hand, and without the least palter, conducts you to a chair in the sitting room or parlor, and treats the humblest caller as an equal.

"He is, himself as one that serves. And is not this true independence? He delights not to be ministered unto, but to minister! And is not this pure christianity? He treats the humblest caller as an equal. And does not this prove him to be a true man? These 'little traits'—should they not be called great—show at once the secret of his success, and the source of his influence. The man who does whatever may be requested of him when it should be done will never fail to make his mark upon society."

Finally Spoken!

And rightly. For there is no doubt of the wish and determination of a very large party to abolish Mexico. The New Orleans Picayune says:

"Gen. Cass is reported to have said, pending the debate, that no one had any idea of absorbing the power of legislation over the property of the United States, in the United States, and it is a growing one, too, at that."

Total Destruction of a Steamboat by Gunpowder.

We learn by the *Alex. Scott* that the steamer *Sea Bird*, bound from New Orleans for St. Louis, with a thousand kegs of powder on board, took fire near Cape Girardeau. As soon as the fire was discovered, she was run ashore, and every person left to her. The powder exploded, tearing the boat to atoms. The explosion was tremendous, and the shock it produced was so wild, sensibly felt at Cairo. The *Sea Bird* was owned in St. Louis and not of much value.

Another.

The *Blue Ridge* blew up three miles below Gallipolis, Saturday the 8th, near midnight, killing some twenty or thirty individuals!

What was the cause of this explosion? The boat was under way; but the boilers were over nine years old! and then a boat was ahead!

Well, the account of the disaster says the engineer, Jas. Paine, Esq., was the last to leave the wreck, that the Captain, though wounded, did his duty, &c. And will this sacrifice of life pass off thus? Can Mr. Paine, or Mr. any body else, use defective boilers, or Captains race, and then escape all punishment, if explosion and death follow?

These terrible disasters must rouse the public to the necessity of demanding the passage of laws by Congress, which make the carrier responsible for loss of life, or property, when occasioned by neglect or carelessness. He must be held criminally bound, until he proves that the accident resulted from causes which he could not control.

Yet Another!!

The *Planter* bore her boilers on the 5th instant at Jones' Ferry, Illinois river. The cabin was torn to fragments. Five persons were killed, and many severely wounded. Did not the Captain "exhibit" eagerness? Was not all done that could be done? We dare say certificates could be obtained to that effect. So we go!

The steamer *Louisville* arrived at New Orleans on the 21st ult. with eight companies composing the 5th regiment East Tennessee volunteers, numbering 684 men. The men were placed on the ships *Talnoor* and *Mississippi*.

Influenza.

The influenza prevails over Great Britain, and France. The mortality in London has been increased by it, fearfully. The different districts give us—

Population in '41. Average deaths. Deaths last week.

1,365,435. 1,666. 2,416.

The first seven days in December were taken as the test in '41 and '47.

Most of the deaths proceed from attacks on the organs of respiration. For instance, the second shows, that of the deaths in the first week in Dec. 299 were from inflammation of the windpipe, 294, disease of the lungs, Asthma, 78.

The Bishops.

The English Bishops, some thirteen of them, at least, sent a protest to Lord John Russell, against the appointment of Dr. Hampden.

It was disregarded. This caused some sharp shooting. The Bishops regarded Dr. Hampden as "not being a safe guide." The wage is merry over the protest of the thirteen, and, as the name of Henry of Exeter was omitted, one of them says:

In a plot to insult, or a scheme to oppress, Cook Harry of Exeter be of the mess?

But, surely, conviction still further to carry. There's omitted the name of another old Harry!

Gen. Cass' Letter.

We have read this letter with care, and cannot help regarding it as one of the weakest manifestoes yet put forth by any of our public men. On the question of slavery, it is especially lame, and so we think it will be esteemed North and South, notwithstanding the high compliment which the intelligent democracy of Ohio has just paid him.

Gen. Cass was in favor of the Wilmot Proviso—then he thought the time selected to apply it wrong—and now he abandons it altogether, and holds that Congress has no right to prohibit slavery in the territories of the Union.—*The New York Evening Post*, a leading democratic journal, remarks upon these changes as follows:

There is a story of a Vermontor who, being sued at law for damages in breaking an iron kettle which he had borrowed, pleaded in court, first, that he never had the kettle; secondly, that when he had it he borrowed it, and thirdly, that it was whole when he returned it.

Gen. Cass was in 1846 for the Wilmot Proviso—he never had the kettle—in 1847 the Wilmot Proviso was right in principle, but wrong in application. So it is with all the premises. When he broke down he borrowed it—and now, in 1848, the Wilmot Proviso is unconstitutional and unnecessary—the kettle was whole when he returned it. So it is with all the premises. When he broke down he borrowed it—and now, in 1848, the Wilmot Proviso is unconstitutional and unnecessary—the kettle was whole when he returned it.

The General assigns no reason for his change of opinion. We regret this. We should really like to know by what process of logic he could thus slip from one extreme to the other, and at last settle down on a principle which the wildest pro-slavery ultra would consider soundly orthodox. But all he says, on this point, is contained in the following paragraph—

I am strongly impressed with the opinion that a great change has been going on in the public mind upon this subject, the Wilmot Proviso and slavery in my own as well as others; and that doubts are resolving themselves into convictions, that the principle it involves should be kept out of the national legislature, and left to the people of the confederacy in their respective local governments.

Admitted, so far as regards the States. Kentucky has exclusive legal control over slavery, and no other power has the right to interfere with it, within her borders. But how is it with regard to territories? They have no Sovereignty. Their local government, in fact, is Congress. That body has whatever "inchoate" sovereignty belongs to the people that inhabit them. But Mr. Cass disposes of this objection thus:

In various respects the Territories differ from the States. Some of their rights are inchoate, and they do not possess the peculiar attributes of sovereignty. Their relation to the general government is such, that they are not entitled to a constitution; and it will be found, upon examination, that in that instrument the only grant of power concerning them is conveyed in the phrase—

"Congress shall have the power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations, respecting the territory and other property belonging to the United States."

Certainly this phraseology is very loose, if it is designed to include the grant of the whole power of legislation over persons, as well as things. The expression, "the territory and other property," fairly construed, relates to the public lands, such as, arsenals, dock-yards, ships, and all the various kinds of property, which the United States may and must possess.

But surely the simple authority to dispose of and regulate such property, is not the unlimited power of legislation; to the passage of all laws, in the most general acceptance of the word; which by the bye, is carefully excluded from the sentence. And, indeed, if this were so, it would render unnecessary the provision of the constitution, which grants to Congress the power to legislate, with the consent of the States, respectively, over all places purchased for the "erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, &c." These being the "property" of the United States, if the power to make "needful rules and regulations concerning" them includes the general power of legislation, then the grant of authority to regulate the territory and other property of the United States, is unlimited, wherever subjects are found for its operation, and its exercise need no auxiliary provision. If, on the other hand, it does not include the power of legislation over the "property" of the United States, then it does not include it over their "territory" for the same terms which grant the one, grant the other.

"Territory" is here classed with property, and regarded as such, and is not to be construed to include the territory, which is a property holder—which, from necessity, must be to manage, reserve, and "dispose of" such property as might possess, and which authority it would be almost impossible to give to persons or persons of our citizens, with the vast variety of objects connected with them, cannot be controlled by an authority, which is merely called into existence for the purpose of making rules and regulations for the disposition and management of property.

Well, if this construction be right, where are we? Every move made by our Government, since territories were established, has been grossly unconstitutional. And not only that; but the President has no right whatever to appoint Governors thereof; and Congress cannot by any act give them legislatures. The ordinance of 1787 is void. Every step taken on the part, or proposed to be taken in the future, for Oregon, Minnesota, &c., is manifestly unconstitutional. And yet this construction of Mr. Cass gives the Government absolute power over territories; for the *sed* is here; here to do with as she pleases; to sell or exchange; to barter for gold or power. "This is essential almost," says he, "to the being of a territory." And yet, having this power—this highest attribute of sovereignty—the government has not the right to legislate for such territory! The contradiction here is palpable. More, it is absurd.

The General sums up his views as follows: Briefly then, I am opposed to the exercise of any jurisdiction by Congress over this matter; and I am in favor of leaving to the people of any territory, which may be hereafter acquired, the right to regulate it for themselves, under the general principles of the Constitution. Because—

1. I do not see in the Constitution any grant of the requisite power to Congress; and I am not disposed to extend a doubtful precedent beyond its limits. I am not disposed to establish territorial governments which need—leaving to the inhabitants all the rights compatible with the relations they bear to the confederation.

2. Because, I believe this measure, if adopted, would weaken, if not destroy, the union of the States; and if now the seeds of future discord, which would grow up and ripen into an abundant harvest of calamity.

3. Because I believe a general conviction, that a proposition should succeed, would lead to an immediate withholding of the sup-

plies, and thus to a dishonorable termination of the war. I think an dispassionate observer at the seat of Government can doubt the result.

4. If, however, in this I am under a misapprehension, I am under none in the practical operation of this restriction, if adopted by Congress, upon a treaty of peace, making any acquisition of Mexican territory. Such a treaty would be rejected just as certainly as presented to the Senate. More than one third of that body would vote against it, viewing such a principle as an exclusion of the citizens of the slave-holding States from a participation in the benefits acquired by the treasure and exertions of all, which would be common to all. I am appealing—neither advancing nor defending these views. That branch of the subject does not lie in my way, and I shall not turn aside to seek it.

In this aspect of the matter, the people of the United States must choose between this restriction, and the extension of their territorial limits. They cannot have both; and which they will surrender must depend upon their representatives. And then, if these fail them, upon themselves.

5. But after all, it seems to be generally conceded, that this restriction, if carried into effect, could not operate upon any State to be formed from newly acquired territory. The well known attributes of Sovereignty, recognized by us as belonging to the State government, would sweep before them any such barrier, and would leave the people to express and exert their will at pleasure.

Mr. Cass does not see in the Constitution any grant of the requisite power to interfere with slavery in a territory. Very well. Suppose masters take their servants to Matamoros, and that the region of which it is the capital, be annexed as a territory—and suppose these servants should by the proper process, claim their freedom before a proper tribunal—what would—what must—these Courts decide? The law of Mexico does not recognize slavery. Congress has no power to create it. The usage of our Government, as Gen. Cass admits, since the first Congress under our present Constitution—for the ordinance of 1787 was passed then—has been to exercise jurisdiction over territories. Here then are individuals setting up a claim to property in man, and the law of the place, the law of Nations, and the declarations of every Judiciary in every slave State, assert, or admit, that such claim is founded on injustice, and can only be legalized by the sovereign power of the State itself. The decision of the Courts must be against the masters. We care not who the judges are, or where they come from; if they obey the law, they will declare the slaves free. Slave-owners, certainly, will not risk their "property" upon Gen. Cass' theory—a theory which proves too much by denying to Congress all jurisdiction over territories, and at the same time confers upon Government a power over the soil which is limited only by its will.

But General Cass asks, referring to the Rio Grande, and the country east of it:

"Can it (slavery) go there? This may well be doubted. 'Beyond the Del Norte,' says Mr. Walker in his Texas letter, 'slavery will not pass; not only because it is forbidden by law, but because the colored race there preponderates in the ratio of ten to one over the whites; and adding, as he says, the government and most of the officers in their possession, they will not permit the enslavement of any portion of the colored race, which makes and executes the laws of the country.'"

The South rejects this view, and properly—The question is one of right, of law. Either slavery can exist in a territory or it cannot. If Congress has the power to say "No," it should be promptly said. We know—the whole South understands—what Northern politicians mean, when with one breath they say, "go where you please with your slaves," and with another, "they can't take them in any region where they are not now." The issue cannot be dodged thus. It must be met. For what would be the position of slave-owners who should go to Matamoros with their slaves, if Michigan should instruct Gen. Cass (and he believes in the doctrine of instruction) to vote for a declaratory law affirming freedom in our territories? So grave a matter ought not to be left in doubt—Let the law be declared, whatever it is believed to be. It is the only way to ensure the common peace, and prevent sectional disputes which Senator Cass so much, and so justly dreads.

Enough, however, for the present. We shall notice Gen. Cass' views as to the diffusion of slavery, and other matters, in his letter, next week.

Mexican Population.

The Chronicle of Cincinnati distributes the Mexican people as follows:

Spanish, or Creole population, . . .	1,000,000
Half Spanish, half Indian, . . .	2,000,000
Mixed Indian, White and Negro, . . .	1,000,000
Indians, . . .	4,000,000
Total Mexicans, . . .	8,000,000

Hon. Henry Clay.

The Hon. Henry Clay is to preside over the colonization meeting, to be held on the 18th at which time he will address the meeting.

has been made. This is their support. It has been the use of a strongly favorable received important intentions. The adopted the tradeoffs, to This is, of that may be corn laws and now that impose a re may first exhausted and to avert had been of foreign men keeping consequence demand, and country, the cotton of commerce upon[al] larded as the

present. A
induced hold-
clears. The
season falls
the estimate,
here last
have had rain,
er, with the
below zero,
the river con-
water on the
restricted, and
s, with but a
for those citi-

We hear of coils of rope in light lots of a week have been shipped to 1,500 coils and 1,500 coils. The barrel from city at 75c per and common country. The market for made the lot for nations for this The uniform is 7, 8, and sales to the city off. retail sales (\$13c deliver- 25c, as per Candies from message, and we made every 10.48 per cwt.

Lamb 91 to
silves 15 to 23,
by D, 9; inter-
do 16 1/2; 10;
90; bleached
11 1/2. do do
Red Flannel
to 25c.

Market: has re-
quire supply pri-
cimes have been
retail sales at
clockwork Flour
her dull at the
35@40c. Oats

11.50; sales of
Peaches 200
3 per box, Ma-
sine; Prunes 50
100; 100;
of new Dried
sines 11.50.
Sales of Guany
jured of hemp
continues fir-
50 have in to-
retail sales at 78
St. Domingo
Sacks, contin-
amounting
to lots offered
61@63. Local
saline
rice; retail sales
Rice by the
ente.

river at 92c. 50
at \$13.50 per 100

Eastern, baled
Little demand.
at \$5.30, and
crog at \$4.30

The number
re. We quote
4c. Tennessee
C651 00 07 5.

Leather \$150.
Leathers \$20 to \$30
Horns \$100 to \$20.
hd Bar 45c.
The river 14c. in the

article.
ht into market
2.20 at the fac-
at \$10; hf bbs
No 3 South in
for 100, 5c. for
Land Oil at 60c.
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LITERARY EXAMINER.

The Land of Dreams.

BY WILLIAM C. BRYANT.

A mighty realm is the Land of Dreams,
With steeples that hang in the twilight sky,
And waterfalls and trailing streams,
That gleam where the dusky valleys lie.

But over its shadowy border flow
Sweet rays from the world of endless morn,
And the nearer mountains catch the glow,
And flowers in the meadows fields are born.

The souls of the happy dead repair,
From their bowers of light to that bordering
And walk in the fainter light there,
With the souls of the living, hand in hand.

One calm sweet smile in that shadowy sphere,
From eyes that open on earth no more—
One warning word from a voice once dear—
How they rise in the memory's ether!

Far from those hills that shine with day,
And fields that bloom in the heavenly gales,
The Land of Dreams goes stretching away
To dimmer mountains and darker vales.

There lie the chambers of guilty fear,
There walk the specters of guilty fear,
And soft, low voices that float through the night,
Are whispering in the hellish air.

Dear maid, in thy girlhood's opening flower,
Scarce weaned from the love of childish play,
The tears on whose cheeks are but the shower
That freshens the early blooms of May!

Thine eyes are closed, and over thy brow
Pass thoughtful shadows and joyous gleams,
And I know, by thy moving lips, that now
Thy spirit strays in the Land of Dreams.

Light-hearted maiden, oh, heed thy feet!
On keep where that beam of Paradise falls;
And only wander where thou may'st meet
The blessed ones from its shining walls.

So shalt thou come from the Land of Dreams,
With love and peace to this world of strife;
And the light that over border streams
Shall lead thee to thy daily life.

A Cry from the Condemned Cell.

(THE CASE OF MARY ANN HUNT.—It having been satisfactorily ascertained, after a proper medical examination, that there is every reason to believe that this wretched woman is quick with child, her execution is stayed, by order of the sheriffs of London and Middlesex.—Times.)

Two prisoners in a cell
Where felons, doomed to die
Are gathered for the gibbet, dwell;
The time of their death is nigh.

A murderer and a babe unborn within that dungeon lie,
Ere this the wretch had died,
But that the law forbids
From taking human life, whose tide
Doth flow in guileless veins,
The hangman therefore waits till she hath passed
Her travail's pains.

Prepare the bed, and see
The woman that ye tend;
And then prepare the gallows tree,
To be the felon's end.

Soon as a mother's anguish shall have ceased her
Frame to rend,
Prepare the swathing-bands,
The hempen cord prepare;
Alike ye need the hangman's hands,
The nurse's tender care.

The infant to the cradle—do the mother bear,
Oh! weary day on day,
For this unhappy soul!
To count the hours that pass away,
To watch the moments roll,
And view through childlike's agonies the scaffold as her goal.

Her crime though nought can screen,
Yet, ere her course be run,
Think whether suffering will have been
For all that she hath done.

Surely Death's bitterness is past with that most
Wretched one.
Think on the anguish dread
That hath avenged her deed;
Think how that woman's heart hath bled,
If "blood for blood" ye need,
And "eye for eye, and tooth for tooth," be still
Your law and creed.

[Punch.]

Farm in the West.

ONLY night before last a pale, care-worn
young man sat down upon one of the benches
in Lafayette Square. His clothes were
"gone to seed," and his shoes, like those of
Julian St. Pierre, were "minus half their
soles." As the breeze swept through the
trees in the square, a shudder ran through
the heart of the lonely man. He saw the
yellow leaves drop from their boughs, and
after being whirled and whirled around and
around by the tiny current of air, would
at last be whirled away, Heaven only
knows whither. He thought these leaves
were like his hopes, and that he was like the
trees that parted with them. In the green
spring-time of life, his heart had put forth its
blossoms and its branches, and many a bird
of love trilled its sweet song amidst the
dark green foliage of his mind. But now
all seemed gone, and thought by thought,
and memory by memory, seemed dropping
from the bough of life. He heard the autumn
wind sighing through his bosom, and
clasping his hands over his eyes, he shut out
the gleams of the pale stars, and wept to
himself. He thought of his youth, the golden
visions that his mind had woven then,
and how, like the diamond frost-work that
is melted by the sun, they had all melted
into "thin air." He thought of the struggles
that he had gone through—the perils
that he had passed—how from morn till
morn he had labored, not for himself, but
for others, and more than all, how his proud
heart had been obliged to bow to the

"Spurs that patient merit
From the unworthy task."

It was a deep and bitter thought that then
ran through his heart, but he pressed his
hand upon his breast and said—"It is well."
Gathering his scanty garments about him,
he wended his way to his home, and after a
long and weary walk, at last reached his
humble place of abode. His wife ran out
to meet him, and his children clasped him,
one around the knees, while the other flung
her little thin arms around his neck.

He thought of the morrow—he had not a
dollar to give them, and though his wife
was dropping tears of blood, still his lips
were a smile, and he cheered his family
with words of hope and love. Kissing his
children, he bade them good night, and
asleep and dreamed those cold grey dreams
allotted to the children of poverty. The
next morning, after he had eaten his
humble breakfast, he came down town, to
earn the pittance of those who are doomed
to labor. His heart hung in his bosom like
a load of lead, and he bit his lips in order
to suppress his agony. His rent was due,
and every farthing that he had on earth was
gone. He thought of his pale-faced wife
and little children, and imagined that he
saw them shivering in the cold air, houseless
and defenceless. His face was bent towards
the ground, and walking along with a heart
brim full of agony, he suddenly saw a little
piece of paper that looked like a bank note,
lying on the pavement. He grasped it like
a miser—but alas! it was only a ticket to
the Havana lottery! He took it down town,
however, and in a cabaret in the Third Mu-
nicipality, asked what No. 33,661 had drawn.

"Have you that number?" asked the bar-
keeper, with surprise.

"Yes—here it is," was the answer.

"That ticket, sir, has drawn \$8000, and
you have only to go to the firm of——to
get your money."

Who could tell the thoughts that rushed
like rainbow meteors through the poor

man's bosom! He was as wealthy as he
wished to be, and could fling back with
scorn the taunts into the teeth of those who
had oppressed him. He hastened to his
home, and the very ground seemed to fly
beneath his feet. His wife's face grew livid
at his approach, but when he told her of his
fortune, she burst into tears. She could
not speak for joy, but throwing herself down
on her knees, she clasped her thin white
hands and thanked her God for his blessings.
She did not speak a word, but the mute
heart's prayer rose upwards, as full of
silence and fragrance as the incense from the
holy censer! The husband could not even
smile, but for once in his sad life his eye
was lighted up with the brilliant gleams of
hope and joy.

In a day the happy family were on their
way to a home in the West. The husband
clasped the waist of his wife, as they sat on
the hurricane deck, and as the distance
grew greater, saw the outlines of the build-
ings of New Orleans fade into the clouds,
and the spires of her churches look like the
masts of ships seen afar off. He thought of
those who had died of the yellow fever—of
those to whom he had been a friend, and
who had treated his friendship with unthank-
fulness—and ah! how merrily rung the sup-
per bell on board the boat—and how so-
berly the smell of the food upon the table.

The wife, whose cheeks were no
longer pale, and the husband, whose heart
was no longer sad, went down and enjoyed
their repast. And so it was from day to
day for a week, until at last they reached
their place of destination. An old Eng-
lishman, who longed to return to his native
land, sold out to the lucky finder of the lot-
tery ticket, his farm, consisting of nearly
four hundred acres of the richest land, to-
gether with stock, farming utensils and ev-
erything else pertaining to the place.

It was only a day or two before the
young couple were safely installed in their
new residence, and they were happy, per-
fectly happy. On the balcony of his little
house, on the first night of their arrival, the
husband sat smoking his pipe, and gazing
on the beautiful scene that was spread be-
fore his view. The tall green trees around
his dwelling seemed to bow to him and ac-
knowledge him as their master. He heard
the lowing of his kine in the cattle yard, and
saw the broad fields that were teeming with
the richest produce of the West. They were
all his now! He saw the brook that,
like a vein of silver, ran in the pale moon-
light as softly as a dream. He thought
how, on the morrow, he would take his gun
and shoot some of the game that he heard
chirping almost up to the very door-sill of
his house. He went to bed with a heart
as light as a feather, and dreamed pleasant
dreams. The next morning, just as the sun
tinged with gold the summits of the hills,
and the birds were singing their early songs
to the light of day—he awoke—yes, to find
himself still in Lafayette Square!

He had been sleeping all the while, and
the lottery ticket was but a portion of his
dream. His hat, which had fallen off his
head, was nearly full of dead autumn leaves.
Amongst the yellow leaves there was a
piece of paper. It was the fragment of a
kite that had been caught in the trees and
blown to pieces. On this piece of paper
was written, in a bold round hand, "Pat-
ience and Perseverance will accomplish
every thing"—and here the sentence broke off.

It was evidently a leaf torn from the cop-
y-book of a school-boy; but the dreamer gave
it a long, wistful look, and resolved to be a
man in future.—N. O. Delta.

Phenomena of Light—Important Discovery.

At a late meeting of the Royal Corn-
wall Polytechnic Society, Mr. Hunt addressed
the company on the interesting subject of
some recent discoveries, and which he him-
self originated, respecting the various pow-
ers of the solar rays. About six years ago
he announced that, associated with the light
and heat derived from the sun was another
principle, most active in producing extraor-
dinary changes in the organic and inorganic
world. This principle he at first called
Electricity; but since, on the suggestion
of Sir John Herschel, it had been called
actinism (from the Greek *aktis*, a ray of the
sun.) Subsequent researches had es-
tablished the fact that the solar ray contains
three principles and distinct means of ac-
tion, light, heat, and actinism. His pre-
sent observations referred to the influence,
separately and in combination, of these three
principles on vegetation, showing that seeds
placed under the influence of solar rays
that penetrated through yellow glass would
not germinate, because yellow glass pre-
vents passage of the actinic principle, with
its chemical action. Mr. Hunt then illus-
trated, by explanations of the various effects
on vegetation of different colored glasses,
the necessity of the combined influence of
the three principles of light, heat and actin-
ism, to the complete germination, growth,
and inflorescence of plants.

He then showed how beautifully consist-
ent with these discoveries were the arrange-
ments of the Divine Being in the process of
vegetation. During spring the solar beam
contained a large amount of the actinic
principle, necessary at that season for the
germination of seeds and the development
of buds. In summer there was a large pro-
portion of the light giving principle, neces-
sary to the formation of the woody portions
of plants. And towards autumn, the calor-
ic or heat giving principles of the solar
rays increased. Mr. Hunt exhibited dia-
grams, showing the proportions of the three
principles as they had been observed to ex-
ist in the solar ray, in the seasons of spring,
summer, and autumn. He then showed how
the vegetation of different climates was
variously affected, according as they receiv-
ed different proportions of the three consti-
tuent principles of the solar beam. In prac-
tical application of the results of this theory
Mr. Hunt spoke of the injurious effects on
vegetation from the use in green houses of
the white German sheet glass. Under this
kind of glass plants were subject to an in-
jurious solar influence which they had not
suffered under the old crown glass.

It became, therefore, necessary to dis-
cover some means to cut off those para-
thermic rays, which, passing through the
white glass, scorched and browned particu-
lar portions of the leaves, without cutting
off the other portions of the rays, which were
necessary to the growth of the plant. This
remedy Mr. Hunt had discovered and ap-
plied at Kew Observatory. It was a green
glass, stained with oxide of copper, which
effectually excluded the injurious para-
thermic rays, while it admitted the other
solar rays necessary for the plant as freely
as ordinary white glass. In the manufac-
ture of this green glass it was essential that
no manganese should be used, as was the
case in white glass, for the manganese would
use the white glass would, after a while,
assume a pinkish hue, which would more
freely admit the burning rays. Mr. Hunt
also spoke of the difference between morning
and afternoon rays in their effect on vege-
tation, and of the probability of vegetation
being affected by the polarization of light.

Woman's Mission.

Woman's mission is domestic—she is the
true home missionary—where she shines with
the purest lustre, there her warm affections
have their truest sphere of action, and there
the innumerable phases of her innate lov-
eliness and goodness are most appreciated
and most observed. The domesticities of
life are her peculiar charge; over them she
presides with more quietly grace; and it is
hers, by touching everything within doors
with the magic of a wife's love, to convert
the plainest, scantiest food into sumptuous
fare, and the homeliest dwelling into a pa-
radise of bliss, an Eden of unalloyed happi-
ness.

To this first purpose ought all female edu-
cation to have prominent reference. Young
ladies should not be taught that to perform
domestic labor is beneath their dignity or
their position in society; but they should be
taught that nothing is undignified, nothing
unbecoming, which tends to augment the
happiness and promote the comfort of each
member of the domestic circle—which se-
cures to the young wife or mother the re-
spect and confidence of those under her
charge, and gives her husband to feel, while
he is toiling to provide for his family, that
his chosen companion is quite competent
either to secure from those who employ an
economical and comfortable use of the
means at her disposal, or to do it herself if
need be.

It matters not how wealthy or how el-
evated in worldly position a female may be,
a just knowledge of domestic matters will
always add to her true dignity and give her
an additional charm in the eyes of the wise
and good—for we repeat, to make home
happy is woman's true mission—while the
absence of such knowledge deprives her of
much of her influence by materially dimi-
nishing the respect in which she ought to be
held.

A Matrimonial Advertisement.

A story was told me, with an assurance
that it was literally true, of a gentleman
who, being in want of a wife, advertised for
one, and at the place and time appointed
was met by a lady. Their stations in life
entitled them to be so called, and the gen-
tleman, as well as the lady, was in earnest.
He, however, unluckily, seemed to be of
the same opinion as King Pedro was with
regard to his wife, Queen Mary of Arra-
gon, that she was not so handsome as she
might be good, so the meeting ended in their
mutual disappointment. Celeste advert-
ised a second time, appointing a different
square for the place of meeting, and vary-
ing the words of the advertisement. He met
the same lady—they recognized each other—
could not choose but smile at the recog-
nition, and perhaps neither of them could
choose but sigh. You will anticipate the
event. The persevering bachelor intro-
duced his lot a third time in the newspapers,
and at the third place of appointment he
met the equally persevering spinster. At
this meeting neither could help laughing.
They began to converse in good humor, and
the conversation became so agreeable on
both sides, and the circumstances appeared
so remarkable, that this third interview led
to a marriage, and the marriage proved a
happy one.—The Doctor.

With the birth of their first child the pa-
rents grew over to an older generation; as
we grow up they grow old; our wisdom is de-
rived from their experience of hardships; it is
through their vacant places that we emerge
into business; and over the graves of the
dead that we walk to marriage.

New Distinctions.

"Child. God's problem waiting man's
solution."
"Miser. An amateur pauper.—An oyster
with a pearl in its shell.—A lover who is
contented with a look.—A man who makes
bricks that his heirs may build houses."

"Ignorance. The laden sword with
which the mass of mankind are compelled
to fight the social battle.—The barren coun-
try of which all are natives, and from which
all are emigrants.—A serpent which many
foster because they suppose it to be harm-
less.—A dark place where poor people are
allowed to grope about till they hurt them-
selves or somebody else."

"Bachelor. The slave of liberty.—A
mule who shirks his regular load.—A wild
goose in the air, much abused by tame
geese in the farm-yard."

"Politics. The quarrels of the workmen
whilst they lay the foundation of Sociology.
Imagination and Passion attempting the
work of Reason.—A national humming-
top, which spins the least when it hums the
most."

"Prison. The grave where State Doctors
bury their murdered patients.—An oven
where Society puts newly-made crime to
harden.—A school where immoral training
is administered to those who are going into
the world, and moral training to those who
are going out of it."

"Napoleon. A naughty boy who was
put in a corner because he wanted the
world to play with.—A heartless gambler,
who ruined himself and all his friends, and
died in the King's Bench Prison."

"Candle. One whose fate is to die of con-
sumption, but who constantly makes light
of his misfortune."

"Metaphysics. Words to stay the apper-
tite till facts are ready.—The art of stirring
the fire so as to increase the smoke and di-
minish its brightness.—Feeling for a sci-
ence in the dark."

"Monk. A sea-worthy vessel moored in
a stagnant dock.—A coward who won't
fight."

"America. Youth affecting manhood.—
Young John Bull working with his coat off.
—Ink. The black sea on which thought
rides at anchor."

"Ball-room. A confined place in which
people are committed by Fashion to hard
labor."

"Pedantry. Intellectual tight-lacing."
"Marriage. Going home by daylight af-
ter courtship's masquerade."

"Duel. Folly playing at murder."
"Luxury. War's deputy in time of peace."
"Alchemy. An aged dreamer, who pro-
duced a reality surpassing his dreams.—A
run on nature for gold."

"Slave. Every one who believes him-
self not free."

"Money. The largest slaveholder in the
world."

"Ireland. The Acteon of nations, torn
to pieces by its own dogs.—A hot potato
which John Bull has stolen, and will hold
though it burns his fingers."

"Savage. An individual who goes to
war with his enemies, like a heathen, and
takes their scalps—instead of going to law
with them, like Christians, and taking their
goods."

"Soldier. A human enamel, who is the
more prized the more colors he has taken,
and the greater the number of fires through
which he has passed."

"Cromwell. A servant of the nation
who swept away a sovereign with the dust."

"Bee. A travelling bagman in the sweet-
meat line."—WALLBRIDGE'S Game at
"Definitions."

Some Things Love Me.

BY T. B. READ.

All within and all without me
Feel a melancholy thrill;
And the darkness hangs about me,
Oh, how still!

To my feet, the river glideth
Through the shadow, silent, dark;
On the stream the white moon rideth,
Like a barque—
And the linden leans above me,
Till I think some things there be
In this dreary world that love me,
Even me!

Gentle flowers are springing near me,
Shielding sweetest breath around;
Countless voices rise, to cheer me,
From the ground;
And the lone bird comes—I hear it
In the distance, and I sigh,
For the sadness of its spirit
Into mine;

There it swings and sings above me,
Till I think some things there be
In this dreary world that love me,
Even me!

Now the moon hath doated to me,
On the stream I see it way,
Swinging, boat-like, as 'twould woo me
Far away—
And the stars bend from the azure,
I could reach them where I lie,
And they whisper all the pleasure
Of the sky.

There they hang and smile above me,
Till I think some things there be
In the vast heavens that love me,
Even me!

Now when comes the tide of even,
Like a solemn river, slow,
Gentle eyes akin to heaven
On me glow—
Loving eyes that tell their story,
Speaking to me of heart's desire;
But I sigh, "a thing of glory
Soon departs!"

Yet when Mary fades above me,
I must think that there will be
One thing more here to love me,
Even me!

Amusements of Kings.

The pastimes of kings would make a ve-
ry curious book. We mentioned last week
the particular fancy the King of Spain, the
Prince of Assis, has for playing on the big
drum. After all, this is a very harmless
amusement, and not half so expensive as
building two palaces, or half so cruel as
shooting stags in a fenced ring. Let us see
if we can enumerate the amusements of the
different Kings of the present day.

Louis Philippe can have very little amuse-
ment at present, for he has married all his
sins; and as for prosecuting the public pa-
pers, the amusement must have grown fear-
fully tiresome. Like the game of beggar-
my-neighbor, a little of it is all very well, but
it does not do to be always playing at it.
It is true there is Algeria, but the *bulletins*
have no longer that richness and strong sense
of honor which they had when Bugeaud used
to kill Abd-el-Kader once a week, and send
over his horse and umbrella in every steamer.

The poor King of the French can only
laugh now, when he reads over the account
of the glorious three days of July, and thinks
of the *charte* being proved a *certificat*, as strong
as cannons can make it, by the fortification
of Paris. Henri Quatre, we think, amused
himself in a different way; but of course
different Kings have different styles of jo-
king.

The King of Naples plays at whist, and
is happy for a week if he wins a halfpenny
point. He dabbles, too, a little in sulphur,
which may account for his holding such
good banquets in the above game, and for
his doing everybody so cleanly in all
commercial matters.

Leopold's great amusement is in running
about. Like the Brussels sprout, he is to
be found planted everywhere but in Brus-
sels. Next to the American sea-serpent, he
is the greatest traveler of the present day.
His back is always turned upon Belgium,
which makes it difficult for his subjects to
throw his perpetual absence in his face. If
Belges, I love you, I love you quite beyond
myself, and off he runs to Paris, to convince
them of the fact.

The peculiar fancy of Nicholas, besides
his persecution of Poland, which is only
"an amiable weakness," peculiar to Rus-
sian emperors, in general, and himself in
particular, is to give snuff-boxes away to
everybody. He must have given away more
snuff-boxes in his life time than Laubache
has ever received, and that number is as
difficult to count as the children of the royal
family. One would imagine that he had
bought a lot, cheap at some auction, and
was at a loss how to get rid of them. If
ever a monster statue similar to the one of
Peter the Great is erected to Nicholas, it
ought to be on a pedestal of snuff-boxes.

We wonder how many confirmed snuff-
takers Nicholas has made in his life time,
of quiet, respectable persons, from the van-
ity of carrying about with them, and display-
ing on every possible occasion, the imperial
gift! However, it is a generous recreation,
for emperors generally have amused them-
selves in forcing their subjects to put their
hands into their pockets, for purposes of
quite a different pinch.

Austria has very little amusement beyond
considering himself the "Father of his peo-
ple," and cutting off their privileges, and
sometimes their heads, to prove it. He de-
lights in Metetrnich, and has a cultivated
taste for a ballet.

Ludwig, the King of Bavaria, rollicks
also in the latter amusement, in which his
subjects are not much inclined to join him.
He has also a weakness for poetry which
is a sweet, melting kind, best suited for the
motives of *bombard*; though occasionally his
Bavarian majesty comes out with an epigram,
which would shine round an accident-
drop, but looks rather dull in a history.

Another of his amusements is newspaper edit-
ing, and it is reported he yields the editorial
scissors with wonderful effect on the ar-
ticles of others, but never on his own;
though some of his royal proclamations
about raising the price of beer would be
wonderfully improved, critics do say, if they
were reduced a little, or occasionally left
out altogether.

Prussia amuses herself, as Penelope did
with her Berlin wool, in making a constitu-
tion and then pulling it to pieces again.—
Another of his amusements is in reading ev-
ery paper that contains a notice of his maj-
esty.

He has a minister, whose German
title we would repeat only it occupies three
lines, expressly to hunt out all these notices
and submit them to him. This poor fellow
has no easy berth off, for his majesty some-
times only appreciates the compliments, and
takes no pleasure in the abuse. The min-
ister deeply deprecates this deprecates taste on
the part of his majesty, as he has generally
to resign for giving offence about twice
a week.

There are other royal amusements, such
as the memorable one of a King of Abyss-
inia, who struts about in a cocked hat, a
red coat, and a fannel petticoat, with a
large broom in his hand. There is like-
wise the King of the Gambai Islands; but

The following stanza, by a young American
artist, are full of poetry. There is a gentle mel-
ancholy in them that comes upon the soul
like the low, half-happy sigh of the autumn
wind.

Some Things Love Me.

BY T. B. READ.

All within and all without me
Feel a melancholy thrill;
And the darkness hangs about me,
Oh, how still!

To my feet, the river glideth
Through the shadow, silent, dark;
On the stream the white moon rideth,
Like a barque—
And the linden leans above me,
Till I think some things there be
In this dreary world that love me,
Even me!

Gentle flowers are springing near me,
Shielding sweetest breath around;
Countless voices rise, to cheer me,
From the ground;
And the lone bird comes—I hear it
In the distance, and I sigh,
For the sadness of its spirit
Into mine;

There it swings and sings above me,
Till I think some things there be
In this dreary world that love me,
Even me!

Now the moon hath doated to me,
On the stream I see it way,
Swinging, boat-like, as 'twould woo me
Far away—
And the stars bend from the azure,
I could reach them where I lie,
And they whisper all the pleasure
Of the sky.

There they hang and smile above me,
Till I think some things there be
In the vast heavens that love me,
Even me!

Now when comes the tide of even,
Like a solemn river, slow,
Gentle eyes akin to heaven
On me glow—
Loving eyes that tell their story,
Speaking to me of heart's desire;
But I sigh, "a thing of glory
Soon departs!"

Yet when Mary fades above me,
I must think that there will be
One thing more here to love me,
Even me!

Amusements of Kings.

The pastimes of kings would make a ve-
ry curious book. We mentioned last week
the particular fancy the King of Spain, the
Prince of Assis, has for playing on the big
drum. After all, this is a very harmless
amusement, and not half so expensive as
building two palaces, or half so cruel as
shooting stags in a fenced ring. Let us see
if we can enumerate the amusements of the
different Kings of the present day.

Louis Philippe can have very little amuse-
ment at present, for he has married all his
sins; and as for prosecuting the public pa-
pers, the amusement must have grown fear-
fully tiresome. Like the game of beggar-
my-neighbor, a little of it is all very well, but
it does not do to be always playing at it.
It is true there is Algeria, but the *bulletins*
have no longer that richness and strong sense
of honor which they had when Bugeaud used
to kill Abd-el-Kader once a week, and send
over his horse and umbrella in every steamer.

The poor King of the French can only
laugh now, when he reads over the account
of the glorious three days of July, and thinks
of the *charte* being proved a *certificat*, as strong
as cannons can make it, by the fortification
of Paris. Henri Quatre, we think, amused
himself in a different way; but of course
different Kings have different styles of jo-
king.

The King of Naples plays at whist, and
is happy for a week if he wins a halfpenny
point. He dabbles, too, a little in sulphur,
which may account for his holding such
good banquets in the above game, and for
his doing everybody so cleanly in all
commercial matters.

Leopold's great amusement is in running
about. Like the Brussels sprout, he is to
be found planted everywhere but in Brus-
sels. Next to the American sea-serpent, he
is the greatest traveler of the present day.
His back is always turned upon Belgium,
which makes it difficult for his subjects to
throw his perpetual absence in his face. If
Belges, I love you, I love you quite beyond
myself, and off he runs to Paris, to convince
them of the fact.

The peculiar fancy of Nicholas, besides
his persecution of Poland, which is only
"an amiable weakness," peculiar to Rus-
sian emperors, in general, and himself in
particular, is to give snuff-boxes away to
everybody. He must have given away more
snuff-boxes in his life time than Laubache
has ever received, and that number is as
difficult to count as the children of the royal
family. One would imagine that he had
bought a lot, cheap at some auction, and
was at a loss how to get rid of them. If
ever a monster statue similar to the one of
Peter the Great is erected to Nicholas, it
ought to be on a pedestal of snuff-boxes.

We wonder how many confirmed snuff-
takers Nicholas has made in his life time,
of quiet, respectable persons, from the van-
ity of carrying about with them, and display-
ing on every possible occasion, the imperial
gift! However, it is a generous recreation,
for emperors generally have amused them-
selves in forcing their subjects to put their
hands into their pockets, for purposes of
quite a different pinch.

Austria has very little amusement beyond
considering himself the "Father of his peo-
ple," and cutting off their privileges, and
sometimes their heads,